

MORE ABOUT MOUNT PELEE.

Government Geologist Report Fails Attempt to Examine the Volcano.

Mr. Hill Gets Near the Mountain, but Says No Man Could Ascend to the Crater.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique. (Special).—A tremendous explosion of very black smoke from Mount Pelee at 9:15 o'clock accentuated the fear entertained for the safety of George Kennan, the American author, who, with a land party, has been examining the northern part of the island. The governor of Martinique, M. L'Huerer, was at once seen with the object of arranging for a rescue party to proceed by land in connection with the voyage along the coast of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, should such steps appear necessary.

At about 11 o'clock Fernand Clero, a wealthy land proprietor of Martinique, arrived here and announced that Mr. Kennan and his party were safe on a plantation at the north end of the island.

Prof. Robert T. Hill, United States government geologist and head of the expedition sent to Martinique by the National Geographical society, who left Fort de France Monday on horseback for the volcano, returned here this morning. He was completely worn out by his trip.

FUTILE ATTEMPT.

Speaking personally of his expedition to Mount Pelee, Prof. Hill said:

"My attempt to examine the crater of Mount Pelee has been futile. I succeeded, however, in getting very close to Morné Rouge. At 7 o'clock Monday night I witnessed from a point near the ruins of St. Pierre a frightful explosion from Mount Pelee and noted the accompanying phenomena. While these eruptions continue no sane man should attempt to ascend to the crater of the volcano. Following the salvos of detonations from the mountain gigantic mushroom-shaped columns of smoke and cinders ascended into the clear, starlit sky and then spread in a vast black sheet to the south and directly over my head. Through this sheet, which extended a distance of ten miles from the crater, vivid and awful lightning-like bolts flashed with alarming frequency. They followed distinct paths of ignition, but were different from lightning in that the bolts were horizontal and not perpendicular. This is indisputable evidence of the explosive oxidation of the gases after they left the crater.

NEW TO VOLCANIC HISTORY.

"This is a most important observation and explains, in part, the awful catastrophe. This phenomenon is entirely new in volcanic history.

"I took many photographs, but do not hesitate to acknowledge that I was terrified. But I was not the only person so frightened. Two newspaper correspondents who were close to Morné Rouge some hours before we became scared, ran three miles down the mountain and hastened into Fort de France.

"The people on the north end of the island are terrified and are fleeing with their cattle and effects. I spent Tuesday night in a house at Deux Choux with a crowd of 200 frightened refugees.

"The volcano is still intensely active and I cannot make any predictions as to what it will do."

The explosion of this morning was accompanied by an enormous column of smoke, which rose fully three miles into the air, but which was largely hidden from the view of the people of Fort de France by a heavy cumulus.

GOVERNOR ABANDONS TRIP. Paris.—(Special).—The governor of Martinique, M. L'Huerer, cabled from Fort de France, confirming the dispatches announcing that a fresh eruption of Mount Pelee occurred during the evening of Monday, causing a great panic at Fort de France. The cinders and scoria, however, the governor added, did not touch the town, falling entirely on the north of the island. Calm is now restored at Fort de France.

The governor abandoned his proposed visit to the devastated places on the island owing to the torrential rainfall and rough sea.

Several craters, the governor further reported, were vomiting thick smoke.

Another eruption of Mount Pelee occurred as the French cruiser Tage passed St. Pierre recently, resulting in a sudden flow of mud from the bed of the river Blanche.

The governor concludes that his latest visit to St. Pierre confirms the previous reports that the southern portion of that town was apparently destroyed by an inexplicable phenomena resembling a frightful hurricane, which swept from north to south. The fall of scoria formed a layer a foot deep. The northern part of the town is buried under a bed of mud. It is impossible to adequately describe the desolation at St. Pierre.

America Their Destination.

New York.—(Special).—There are 25,000 immigrants on the Atlantic due to arrive at this port this week and they will bring the total for May up to 85,000 or 90,000. This will break all records for any month in the last twenty years. The number of deportations is increasing, 750 persons having been ordered deported during the first twenty-six days of May. The majority of the new arrivals are from Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia.

STRIKE MAY TIIEP ENTIRE PLANTS.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special).—If the four great packing concerns at the Union Stock Yards do not yield to the demands of the striking teamsters within a short time it may result in a general stoppage of 40,000 employees at the yards. Already several hundred persons have quit. The situation is becoming so involved that it apparently will be impossible for the union men to remain at work much longer without violating the rules of the Chicago Federation of Labor, under which they hold charters.

A strike among the beef butchers or hog butchers or any other set of men upon whom hundreds of others are dependent, would cause a complete tieup in every branch. This is said to be not unlikely because in many instances union men have been asked to do the work of the strikers and have been discharged for refusing. Furthermore, union men are forbidden to handle goods that have been prepared by nonunion labor and it is said to be nearly impracticable for the men to continue without doing this.

Conferences between several of the firms and members of the union were held in an effort to adjust the trouble, but the packers refused to concede any of the demands of the strikers and the probability of an early settlement seems as remote as on the first day of the tieup.

CRITICISE THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Havana.—(Special).—The house of representatives has reconsidered the bill which provided amnesty for Americans who were under sentence or in jail in Cuba, and has added an amendment providing that amnesty be granted to native-born Americans only. The bill, in this form, was sent to the senate. The purpose of the amendment is to exclude from amnesty those naturalized American citizens who might be released by the bill and who might still continue to reside in Cuba.

The house has voted to fix the salary of the president at \$25,000 a year and that of members of the congress at \$3,600.

President Palma's message to congress was read. Considerable scandal has arisen over the report that this message was published by a local paper before it was delivered to congress. A resolution was passed to the effect that it considered the premature publication of the message a disrepute on the part of the president. The president is greatly annoyed and his discharged one of his aides. Detectives have been put to work to determine how the message reached the newspaper which published it.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OPENED AT LINCOLN.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—The new Carnegie library building was formally opened to the public. The program included the delivery of the keys to the mayor and the unveiling of the Carnegie memorial tablet. The tablet is placed in the north wall and bears the inscription:

"In commemoration of the philanthropy of Andrew Carnegie, who gave the funds for the erection of this building, the people of the city of Lincoln in gratitude have placed this tablet, A. D. 1901."

A reception was given in the library rotunda to the citizens and visitors. Mrs. W. J. Bryan and Chancellor Andrews delivered addresses. The building cost \$77,000.

THE MINERS GROW MORE CALM.

Fernie, B. C.—(Special).—The threatening attitude of the miners has been succeeded by quieter and more orderly conditions. No trouble is expected until the convening of the coroner's jury, when there may be excitement. The miners would like the appointment of a government commission upon which the mine master, the government and the men would be equally represented, to ascertain the cause of the disasters and suggest practical amendments to the mining laws. Seventy-five bodies have been recovered.

Denver, Colo.—(Special).—The Western Federation of Miners' appropriation of \$3,000 for the aid of the families suffering in consequence of the explosion at Fernie, B. C., where 150 members of the Gladstone union perished.

WESTERN CATTLEMEN MUST WAIT.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The proposition to lease the public lands for grazing purposes, which has been investigated at some length by the house committee on public lands, went over indefinitely and will not be considered again at this session of congress.

The subject was to have been finally disposed of, but the committee concluded that it would be well before taking any action to allow the public mind to mature on the plan.

Before this decision was reached Representative Bell of Colorado opposed the plan on the ground that it would bring to a halt the homestead entry of lands.

Three hundred men is the paper mills at Halston, N. Y., struck for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50, for a ten-hour day and 15 cents an hour for overtime.

Small Boy Admits Deed.

St. Joseph, Mo.—(Special).—Jacob Graham, aged 13, a schoolboy, confessed to the police that he was responsible for the death of Robert C. Hunter, aged 14, who was found dead at his home. The boys quarreled and Graham says he was assaulted by Hunter. In retelling he struck Hunter with his fist, the blow taking effect on the left temple. Hunter fell, but arose and went home, where he died from concussion of the brain.

MESSAGE TO THE CUBANS.

President Palma Has Sent His First Message to the Cuban Senate.

Recognizes the Great Debt to Uncle Sam For Intervening For Cuba's Liberty.

Havana, Cuba.—(Special).—President Palma's message is published. The message opens by giving thanks to the Almighty for His assistance in carrying out the work of obtaining Cuban independence and asks divine aid in the establishment of a firm and stable government.

"Never did a people fight with more persistence," says the message, "and sacrifice more for liberty than have the Cubans. No people, therefore, are more entitled to see their just efforts crowned with success. Together with our own heroism is the attitude of the great people impelled by their own love of liberty to put themselves on our side in our tenacious fight for the independence of the country. Their motive was one of generous sentiment, pure and disinterested in origin.

"Impelled by this sentiment, the powerful republic of the north recognizes, through its illustrious president, the republic of Cuba. The promise formally made has been carried out. In this moment, when we feel our right as an independent nation, it is impossible to suppress our gratitude to the United States.

RECOGNITION OF DEBT EXALTS.

"To recognize this debt of gratitude to the great nation is an act which exalts us and which makes us worthy of the consideration and respect of the other nations of the world. It is necessary now to dictate all the laws laid down in the constitution. We are capable of fulfilling all the obligations and promises which have been contracted and we should prepare the budget with the greatest care."

President Palma recommends the encouragement of the agricultural industries of the island, the raising of cattle, the establishment of agricultural stations to improve the culture of sugar cane and tobacco and the introduction of varied agricultural industries.

"While the question of reciprocity is still pending," the message goes on, "it is impossible to state now what measure should be adopted to meet the pending crisis. This crisis is due to the ruinous price of sugar caused by the excessive production of beet sugar in Europe. An immediate remedy would be the reduction of the American tariff on sugar to obtain which the executive will at once devote his efforts and will negotiate a treaty in order to obtain benefit for the Cuban sugar producers.

MUST INCREASE RURAL GUARD.

"If security of life and property in Cuba is to be finally guaranteed, the rural guard must be reorganized and increased, as the present tranquility in the island is due to the people themselves and their desire to maintain the prestige of their country."

"We recognize that during the American intervention the sanitary conditions of the island were greatly improved, but it is necessary to continue this work and make these improved conditions permanent.

"The office of judge in Cuba should be permanent and to constitute this principle of immovability should be one of the first duties of congress."

President Palma declares it is the purpose of the government to devote its attention to education, and especially to primary schools. He says the government of intervention deserves great credit for the educational system it established, but that there is need for still more schools, as the future of the republic depends upon education.

The executive says he realizes the obligation which the government contracted with the Cuban army and that if means are not now taken to make good this obligation it is because of the bad economic situation of the country. President Palma says he does not yet know how the ordinary expenses of government are to be met.

"It is very essential to us," the president says, "that the republic of Cuba has been officially recognized by the United States, Great Britain, France, Mexico, Guatemala, Santo Domingo, Ecuador and Paraguay, and we hope that other countries will also recognize our republic. We must cultivate cordial relations with all nations and make treaties of commerce favorable to Cuba. We must also take special care that the relations between Cuba and the United States be most friendly in order that there be no difficulty in arranging the official and political questions which affect both countries. It is also of extreme importance that there should exist uninterrupted accord between all the people of Cuba, and that they should resolve to preserve the Cuban nationality."

To Control Price of Metals.

Salt Lake City, Mo.—(Special).—William Phillips of New York, who has organized a co-operative mining company to control the price of zinc and lead ore in the Joplin mining district, was seen here on his way east. "We think," said Mr. Phillips, "that we will be able to keep prices up. We will have for stockholders many wealthy owners of smelters and mines." Formal announcement of the organization of the company will be made on June 15.

ARE LOOKING FOR A BUMPER CROP.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special).—A bumper grain crop for the four great states of the northwest which are traversed by the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad is the prophecy of A. J. Earling, president of the company.

Mr. Earling, together with several of the executive officials of the company, has just completed an inspection tour of the entire Milwaukee system. The trip was taken largely with a view of ascertaining the crop conditions, and the president and his party have come back enthusiastic over the prospects.

"Never before in my connection with the Milwaukee road," said Mr. Earling, "have I seen the northwest so big with promise of abundant grain crops. I speak, of course, for those portions of the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and South Dakota which are traversed by our lines, and I understand that a similar condition prevails over the entire northwest."

"In South Dakota the acreage is somewhat larger than in former years, while in the other states it is about the same. Unless something unforeseen happens between now and harvest time I believe crop records will be broken in the three states which I have named. The Milwaukee is now even making preparations to take care of a record crop, and of course we hope that nothing will intervene to change the conditions."

Based upon the present crop conditions, the Milwaukee officials are looking forward to a material increase in the earnings of the company and are correspondingly well pleased. Everywhere over the system, it was stated, the farmers are in good humor and are talking of big crops and increased prosperity.

DEALERS ASK PRESIDENT FOR AID.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special).—A communication has been sent to President Roosevelt by independent electrical supply dealers specifying charges against the National Electrical Supply Dealers association and requesting that he direct the attorney general of the United States to seek for evidence in Chicago preparatory to prosecution of the officers and members as parties to an alleged illegal trust. The men who sign the statement sent the president an offer to furnish evidence in support of their charges and if court proceedings are authorized to appear as witnesses.

The communication charges that members of the association have conspired with members of the National Electrical Manufacturers' association and among themselves, to drive out of business, exterminate, crush out all independent electrical supply dealers and manufacturers. Such a conspiracy, it is claimed, has been in existence for the last two years and its purpose has been to create an electrical supply trust contrary to the statutes of the United States.

The officers and members of the supply trust, it is alleged, have blacklisted, boycotted and otherwise illegally treated independent dealers. They have imposed fines on members for selling to independent dealers; they have employed spies to destroy trade rivals; they have increased the cost of electrical supplies to user from 65 to 100 per cent; have employed arbitrators and supervisors and have raised and lowered prices without regard to natural conditions.

WRECK OF THE MINE IS COMPLETE.

Vancouver, B. C.—(Special).—A special from Fernie, B. C., says:

The explosion which killed 151 men occurred in one of the lowest workings, known as Beaver pit. The wreck of the workings is said to be complete. Hundreds of tons of rock and coal were brought down upon the unfortunate miners by the force of the explosion. Some of the bodies are buried beneath from fifty to seventy-five tons of debris and many corpses will never be recovered. Many of the surviving white miners are arranging to leave Fernie.

The threatened rising against certain government officers was checked by the arrival of a large number of special officers who had been hurriedly summoned by telegraph from all the nearby towns.

CONGRESSMAN BURKET RENOMINATED.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—The republican convention of the First congressional district unanimously nominated Representative Elmer J. Burckett of Lincoln for a third term as congressman. Mr. Burckett addressed the convention after his nomination, dwelling especially on the present international importance of the country and the critical times it is passing through.

Resolutions were adopted congratulating the administration for the prosperity of the country, for the oleomargarine bill and for the free rural delivery system.

Odel Is For Roosevelt.

Salt Lake, Utah.—(Special).—Governor Benjamin B. Odell of New York and party spent the day sightseeing in Salt Lake, leaving in the afternoon for Colorado Springs. Governor Odell denied the report that he would retire from politics to become the president of the Morgan consolidation of the southern roads. Speaking of national politics, he said: "If President Roosevelt is a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1904 he will certainly have my most cordial support."

WORLDS PEACE BY ARBITRATION

Enlightened Self-Interest and a Sense of Duty Relied Upon to Prevent War.

Public Schools, Chambers of Commerce, Religious and Legislative Bodies Asked to Co-operate.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y.—(Special).—The proceedings of the conference on international arbitration were opened with an address by John W. Foster, former secretary of state, reviewing the history and work of the Pan-American congress held in Mexico last winter, of which he was a member.

Judge C. C. Nott of the court of claims at Washington followed with a narration of the operations of that tribunal, showing that it had been acting in effect for years as an international court of arbitration.

Judge Landon of the New York court of appeals suggested the incorporation of the Mohonk conference and outlined a scheme for securing the co-operation of chambers of commerce, religious assemblies, educational institutions and legislative bodies throughout the world. Clinton Rogers urged the necessity of individual effort for the promotion of the cause, especially among business men, and Prof. William Adams Brown of Union Theological seminary spoke of the great multiplication of the human service in our day and the importance of showing men the heroism of peace, the great things to be done in promoting social and other reforms of the day. A great fault of the pulpit, he said, was that they had too little of the heroic in Christianity.

Other speakers were J. L. Hallock of New York and Commander Wadhams of the United States navy.

Dr. Trueblood of Boston presided at the closing session. The chief address was made by Senator A. K. Smiley, who dwelt on the need of individual and personal effort in promoting the principles of arbitration.

The platform of the conference was then presented by Judge John I. Gilbert. The resolutions recited the achievements of the past year in arbitration, including the reference of a dispute between the United States and Mexico to The Hague tribunal, which it was declared marks an epoch in the adjustment of international controversies.

The platform concludes as follows:

"We look forward hopefully to the time when self-interest, in addition to all nations to submit all their controversies to the arbitration of this (The Hague) court. All our hopes will however, prove illusory unless systematic, comprehensive and earnest work is the imperative sense of duty, will impel done in educating and developing an enlightened public sentiment and opinion which shall both demand and support it. To this end we call upon all schools from the primaries to the universities, upon the press, the pulpit, boards of trade and commerce, merchants' associations, trade leagues and all other organizations, upon all employers and employed, and upon all men everywhere, to co-operate in creating a universal sentiment in favor of the judicial settlement of controversies. We believe in the unity of the human race and the brotherhood of mankind, and that being of kin the spirit of kindness and of justice should be and some day will be universal, recognizing no distinctions of class or race, or nationality. In this spirit and in obedience to this law we seek the judicial method of settling international disputes, in order that the ends of justice may be attained and that sufferings and burdens be avoided.

"Arbitration and appeals to courts of justice are the only rational methods of settling disputes between individuals and nations which fall of direct settlement."

FOUR KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

San Antonio, Tex.—(Special).—Four killed instantly and six fatally injured is the result of a gas explosion in shaft No. 5 of the Hondo coal mines on the Mexican International railway seventy-five miles from Eagle Pass. The explosion occurred last Friday. The mine is the property of the Mexican International Railroad company and the shaft in which the explosion occurred is the same in which an explosion occurred last February, killing 106 men and injuring almost as many more. The dead and injured were all Mexicans.

The death list at Gollad as a result of the tornado on May 18 continues to grow. Two more leading citizens succumbed to their injuries. W. H. Maddox and David Mathis, both prominent in business circles, are dead, making a total of 141 dead up to this time. Maddox's three children were killed on the night of the storm and his wife died several days ago. Miss Rubens is reported dying.

Wreck of Maine Decorated.

New York.—(Special).—When the people of Havana awoke on the morning of Decoration day, they saw a dispatch from that city, they saw on the wreck of the Maine the evidence of thoughtfulness and appreciation on the part of President Palma, who ordered that the wreck, which stands as a monument for more than 200 brave Americans, be decorated to commemorate the day. American and Cuban flags, garlands of roses and wreaths constituted the decorations.

COMPLAIN OF INDIAN TRADERS.

Washington, D.C.—(Special).—A great deal of complaint is being made by the citizens of Northern Nebraska against the manner in which the Indian traders at the Rosebud agency are conducting business and the way the money is handled which is supposed to be paid to the Indians by the government.

Senator Millard has received a statement from these parties concerning the matter, which alleges that very little of the money sent to the agency for payment to the Indians ever gets into the hands of the Indians themselves, but is paid direct to the Indian traders by the agent through the credit system that has been inaugurated at the agency.

It appears that there are four "traders' stores" at the Rosebud agency, but two of these are small outlying establishments, and the two larger stores are the ones against which so much complaint is being made. Under the system existing at that place, credit is extended to the Indians through these traders and the Indian agent is allowed to collect for the traders, holding the amounts out of the moneys due the Indians from the United States, and as a consequence when pay day arrives, the Indians simply sign the payroll, and in a majority of instances the entire sum due them is turned over to the traders. This system deprives Nebraska of any trade from this source and is practically a discrimination in favor of the Indian traders, who pay no taxes and do not exercise the right of suffrage, and against the taxpayers and voters of Nebraska.

It is but natural that the two traders at the Rosebud agency, having a practical monopoly of this trade, will ask extortionate prices, and as the Indian is by nature improvident, he has no ready money and he is therefore at the mercy of the trader.

While the Indian has become conversant with the value and purchasing power of a dollar, by the present system in force business is carried on through the medium of coupon books, and while this is very convenient for the trader, it leaves the Indian in absolute ignorance of his money and with only a vague idea of the price he is paying for the goods.

On account of the fact that a number of white men have married into the Indian tribe, and that there are some educated mixed bloods, this class of people do not trade at the agency stores unless in cases of absolute necessity, owing to the high prices charged, and in order to obtain their trade the traders often offer them a discount of 25 per cent or more on the prices charged to the full-blood Indian.

It has been stated on the best of authority that, after cash payments have been made at the Rosebud agency, Indian policemen have been sent to patrol the Nebraska state line and turn the Indians wishing to go into Nebraska to trade, back to their camps. This manner of conducting business, of course, takes from the towns along the Elkhorn railroad, joining the Sioux reservation, thousands of dollars of the trade that would naturally come to them.

This favoring of traders is not allowed at all agencies; the adjacent Pine Ridge agency being a notable exception. At that agency absolute freedom is allowed the Indian in seeking his best market, and the traders are not allowed the protection by the agent in any way as far as their business relations with the Indians are concerned, and the Pine Ridge Indians are in a much better condition financially than the Rosebuds.

It is stated that if the present system is continued after the contemplated purchase of Gregory county lands in South Dakota from the Indians, it will, on a conservative estimate, result in the loss of \$100,000 annually in business to the northern section of the state of Nebraska.

For this reason the residents of that portion of the state desire an amendment to the pending bill providing for the opening of a portion of the Rosebud agency to settlement; that any moneys paid under the act shall be paid direct to the Indians; that any assignment of the same shall be void for any debt contracted in anticipation of the payment, and the Indian agent, or any employee of the agency, shall be prohibited, under penalty of immediate dismissal, from in any manner directing with whom or in what manner the money so appropriated shall be spent, which is not now contrary to law, but the agent and his assistants shall allow the utmost freedom to said Indians in buying where they find it most advantageous.

Aeronaut Killed.

Kingston, N. Y.—(Special).—Harry Hicks, an aeronaut, was killed at Kingston Point, a summer resort. He had been engaged to make daily balloon ascensions and was booked for his first exhibition. When the balloon had reached an altitude of about 2,000 feet Hicks commenced the descent by means of a parachute, going slowly to about 800 feet above the Hudson river. For some reason he lost his hold and fell, striking head first on a sandbar in the river. Hicks was a nephew of Charles Kabrick, well known as a balloonist.

Aeronaut Harry Hicks was killed at Kingston Point, N. Y., while making a parachute descent. While at a height of 2,000 feet he lost his hold of the trapeze bar and plunged to the ground, alighting on his head. It was his first ascent of the season.

A cannon in the Kansas state artillery exploded when the Memorial day salute was fired at Wichita, fatally injuring George Hatter and seriously wounding Bert Davis and G. W. Thomas.